



DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON JAPAN-ASEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Opening Remarks

BK270845 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] ASEAN economic ministers have asked Japan to import more manufactured goods to rectify unequal trade relations where Japan imported only raw materials from ASEAN. The comment came in opening remarks by ASEAN ministers at the 2-day Japan-ASEAN economic ministers conference in Tokyo, the 3d such meeting to be held in 6 years. Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, who is also chairman of the ASEAN Economic ministers, said both Japan and ASEAN had mutually benefited from the other's economic growth during the past 2 decades but this has not been an equal relationship. He said ASEAN continued very much to be a supplier of raw materials to Japan, while Japan's export to ASEAN consists mainly of capital goods and equipment.

According to government figures, ASEAN recorded an \$8 billion trade surplus from Japan last year, but if crude oil and natural gas from Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia were not included in the figure, Japan will have a surplus of about \$4 billion. Tengku Razaleigh urged the Japanese Government to speed up capital investment, the transfer of technology, and measures in shipping, trade, insurance, and other trade activities.

Conditions for Trade Talks

OW271149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 27 Jun 85

[By Tsukasa Maekawa and Shiro Yoneyama]

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) told Japan Thursday it will support new global trade talks if several conditions are met. Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Tony Tan offered conditional backing for the negotiations during the second Japan-ASEAN economic ministers meeting which opened here Thursday. Tan called on Japan, the United States and other supporters of a new trade round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to clarify purposes, halt the spread of restrictive trade regulations, roll back growing protectionism and offer greater preferential treatment to ASEAN member countries and other developing countries.

The Japanese delegation, led by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, emphasized that new GATT talks should start early in 1986 to counter growing protectionism. Securing ASEAN's commitment to a new GATT round was one of Japan's major objectives at the two-day ministerial meeting, Japanese officials said. ASEAN's lukewarm support for a new trade round mirrored economic difficulties its members -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei -- have faced in the light of a "not so optimistic" global economic climate, Japanese officials said.

In this respect, Malaysian Trade and Industry Minister Razaleigh Hamzah called on Japan to take additional market-opening measures to promote imports from his country and other ASEAN countries as a follow-up to its latest tariff cut package, announced Tuesday. The package, part of a mid-term action program aimed at giving foreign products greater access to the Japanese market, is "the first step," said Razaleigh, emphasizing that Japan should "reduce non-tariff barriers in tandem with the tariff cuts."

Rachmat Saleh, the Indonesian trade minister who heads the ASEAN delegation, asked Japan to promote investment, help the ASEAN countries conduct industrial renovation and re-development and step up technology transfer to the region.

Japan Pledges More Market Access

OW271155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- Japan Thursday pledged to make further efforts to give produce of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) greater access to the Japanese market, Foreign Ministry officials said. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told ASEAN economic ministers that Japan will try to reduce the differential in import duties on chicken with bones, mainly from the United States, now at 11.3 percent, and on those without bones from Thailand, at 18 percent. Thai officials complained about the tariff cut package, announced Tuesday, that will trim tariffs on boneless chicken to 14 percent, effective next year.

During the two-day Japan-ASEAN economic ministerial meeting that opened here Thursday, Abe, who led the Japanese delegation, said the differential should be reduced in about three years. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Moriyoshi Sato, who also attended the meeting, told the ASEAN delegation that the tariff on plywood, Indonesia's major export item, will be reduced after due adjustments in the domestic market are made. Plywood was excluded from the items covered by the latest tariff reductions.

On the tariff on bananas, a major Philippine export item, which will be cut to 12.5 percent from 17.5 percent, Agriculture Minister Sato pointed to the strong opposition from Japanese fruit producers. Responding to a Philippine request for a further cut in the tariff, Sato merely said the ministry will have it in mind.

The ASEAN members -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei -- called for increased investment and technology transfer from Japan to promote industrialization in the region. Abe said investment and technology transfer should be initiated by private companies but promised to help create an environment attractive enough to Japanese firms.

To this effect, he proposed the strengthening of functions of such organizations as the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and an ASEAN promotion center in Tokyo to give necessary information and to promote exchange of personnel.

Foreign Ministry officials said small- and medium-size Japanese companies should be encouraged to invest in the ASEAN bloc now that big companies have already established their presence in the region. Japan and ASEAN agreed to study how to go about the investment issue at a working-level meeting to be held here late this year, the officials said.

The second economic ministers' meeting is taking place when the ASEAN nations are suffering a slump in their agricultural trade stemming from falling commodity prices. The first meeting was held in Tokyo in 1979. ASEAN had a deficit of about 6 billion dollars in trade with Japan last year except for oil, according to official statistics. Malaysian Trade And Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah warned at the outset of the meeting that ASEAN can no longer condone its "unequal relationship" with Japan. ASEAN ministers welcomed Japan's latest tariff cut package but were eager to see what Japan will do to further open the market to their products, the officials said.

On the part of Japan, it succeeded in obtaining the support, though conditional, from the ASEAN nations for a proposal to start new round of multilateral trade talks to liberalize trade in service, agriculture and high-technology products. But it was not clear whether ASEAN supports an early start of the global trade talks, the officials said.

Press Statement Issued

OW280721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO -- Following are major points of a joint press statement issued at the end of the second Japan-ASEAN economic ministers' meeting held in Tokyo Thursday and Friday:

1. The economic ministers of Japan and the ASEAN economic ministers exchanged views on wide ranging subjects relating to the global economic situation, global trade problems, economic situations and policies of Japan and the ASEAN countries and economic relations between Japan and ASEAN.

Global Economic Situation

2. The economic ministers noted that there still existed many problems to be overcome in order to ensure sustained world economic growth. These problems include a large amount of budgetary deficits in major advanced countries, high interest rates and persisting protectionist pressures.

The developing countries on the whole continued to find themselves in a severe economic situation, beset with uncertainties caused by unresolved foreign debts, difficulties in market access, depressed prices of primary commodities and volatility of exchange rates. Both sides agreed that under such circumstances each country, individually and cooperatively, had to make efforts in an integrated and comprehensive manner to accomplish a widespread and non-inflationary sustained growth.

3. The economic ministers of Japan informed the ASEAN economic ministers of the outcome of the Bonn summit meeting held in May 1985. In this context, the economic ministers reaffirmed that the sound development of the economies of the developing countries was indispensable for the stable development of the world economy. They agreed on the need for a sustained growth in developing countries through measures such as the promotion of free trade, increase of the official development assistance (ODA), transfer of technology and improvement of market access.

Global Trade Problems

4. The economic ministers expressed serious concern over the resurgence of protectionist trends and agreed that renewed and determined efforts must be made at this critical juncture to strengthen a free and open world trading system. The economic ministers agreed that there should be a roll back of protectionist measures and that any trade problems should be dealt with in a transparent, predictable and non-discriminatory manner.

With regard to the developed countries' declaration at the Bonn summit on a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, the economic ministers welcomed the launching of the new round. Towards this end it would be necessary to move into a preparatory process expeditiously.

5. In this connection, the economic ministers stressed the need to fulfil the past commitments of the Tokyo round and the relevant provisions of the 1982 GATT work programme. They agreed that, in particular, the interests of ASEAN and other developing countries should be fully taken into account in the new round and that due consideration should be given to the improvement of developing countries' access to the markets of the developed countries.

6. The economic ministers of Japan stressed that Japan, in its outline of the action programme concerning tariffs on 25 June, 1985, had taken the lead in announcing the main policy lines regarding tariffs to be taken in the course of the negotiations of the new round: namely, to reduce the tariff rates on industrial products to zero along with other advanced industrialized countries through the negotiations of the new round, and to promote the tariff negotiations on agricultural and fishery products in the new round, considering the special characteristics of agriculture and taking into account the rectification of tariff escalation.

7. Furthermore, the Japanese economic ministers stated that Japan had decided to make concrete and tangible contributions prior to launching the new round. These included such measures as the elimination or reduction by 20 percent in principle or more of the tariff rates on more than 1,800 products as well as the substantial improvement of the generalized system of preferences including the expansion of coverage on agricultural products.

8. The ASEAN economic ministers welcomed Japan's policy lines and measures on tariff announced on June 25, 1985, and looked forward to ASEAN's concerns including the question of non-tariff barriers being taken into account in the action programme to be announced in July 1985.

9. In view of the heavy dependence of the ASEAN countries on primary commodities for their foreign exchange earnings and development, the recent change in supply and demand of international commodity markets and the present depressed commodity prices, the economic ministers agreed to continue to make greater efforts toward achieving the objectives of the existing commodity agreements.

10. In this context, both sides agreed to play constructive roles in the renegotiations of such commodity agreements as the International Natural Rubber Agreement (INRA), International Tin Agreement (ITA) and International Sugar Agreement (ISA) to make them more effective. They were also of the view that with regard to the International Coffee Agreement, an appropriate formula of quota allocation for exports of coffee acceptable to both producing countries and consuming countries should be worked out by taking into account such elements as stocks, actual demand of consuming countries, export performance, actual production and export capacities of producing countries.

11. In the search for new directions and in the interest of longer-term perspective, the ASEAN economic ministers subscribed to the view of encouraging greater downstream processing of primary commodities within the producing countries of ASEAN to obtain the higher value-added, income, employment and foreign exchange earnings, and of promoting closer collaboration in research and development in the primary commodities sector.

Economic Situations and Policies of Japan and the ASEAN Countries

12. The economic ministers of Japan and ASEAN explained their respective economic situations and economic policies.

Issues Regarding Economic Relations Between Japan and ASEAN

13. The economic ministers discussed cooperative relations between Japan and ASEAN in the fields of trade, investment and technology transfer.

(A) Trade (including market access)

14. The Japanese ministers stated that in the outline of the action programme concerning tariffs, the Government of Japan, giving special consideration to Japan's relations with ASEAN, had made utmost efforts and decided on the elimination and substantial reduction of tariffs on a number of products of interest to ASEAN.

15. The ASEAN economic ministers expressed appreciation for the recent decision on tariff reductions made by the Japanese Government, particularly those made on boneless chicken, palm oil and bananas. They also recognized that such market opening measures enhance ASEAN-Japan trade relations.

16. The ASEAN economic ministers in addition requested the Japanese Government to give favorable consideration to other ASEAN requests on tariffs, non-tariff barriers as well as on GSP and to make further efforts to facilitate the access of ASEAN products to the Japanese market.

17. The Japanese economic ministers took note of the above requests for future consideration.

18. The economic ministers recognized the importance of Japan's assistance in the promotion of exports of ASEAN's manufactured and semi-manufactured products and the efforts made by the Government of Japan, including the formulation of the action programme, and various forms of cooperative activities undertaken by relevant organizations in Japan. Hence the ASEAN economic ministers requested more assistance to be extended by the Japanese Government to the export development and promotion programmes of the ASEAN countries, including assistance from JETRO in the formulation of export promotion programmes tailored to the individual needs of the ASEAN countries.

They also requested Japan to encourage Japanese subsidiaries and joint-ventures located in ASEAN to make efforts to promote the export of their output to Japan.

(b) Investment

19. The economic ministers emphasized the importance they attach to investment, especially in export-oriented, processing and supporting industries, in the overall framework of Japan-ASEAN relations.

20. While recognizing that overseas investments are results of decisions made by private enterprises, the economic ministers agreed that Japan and ASEAN would cooperate to create an environment conducive to promoting and facilitating smooth flow of investment from Japan to the ASEAN countries, which would contribute to the structural changes of the ASEAN's industry and trade.

(c) Transfer of Technology

21. The economic ministers agreed on the importance of increased and smooth flow of transfer of technology from Japan to the ASEAN countries.

22. The ASEAN economic ministers stated that an appropriate and practical approach in the transfer of technology needed to be adopted and that the process would be facilitated through the continuation of mutual cooperation. They also stated that the process of the transfer of technology should be executed consistently covering both the existing and future technology which would be appropriately related to development stages and changes in both Japan and the ASEAN countries so as to bring about beneficial effects on the economies of the ASEAN countries.

23. The Japanese economic ministers agreed to consider in detail the ways and means of implementing the policy of transferring technology to the ASEAN countries. They also stated that in this connection the Government of Japan had put the highest priority on cooperation to the ASEAN countries and would further expand it in accordance with their development needs.

(d) Future Direction for Cooperation in Investment and Transfer of Technology

24. To attain the above objectives, the economic ministers agreed to examine at officials' level ways and means including the following specific measures:

-- Collection and dissemination of investment and technological information, both in Japan and the ASEAN countries;

-- Strengthening of linkages among existing investment and technology related organizations;

-- Further utilization of existing financial schemes to encourage participation of Japanese enterprises in the ASEAN industrial joint ventures programme; and

-- Enhancement of investment and technology related activities of JICA, JETRO and ASEAN promotion center on trade, investment and tourism.

Conclusion

25. The economic ministers exchanged views on the outlook for the economic development of the ASEAN countries and their policies for its realization, and on the outlook of cooperation for the development of Japan-ASEAN economic relations. They highly appreciated that cooperation between Japan and ASEAN had been expanding in all fields and expressed their hope that such cooperation would be further promoted.

26. Both sides recognized that for the future development of Japan-ASEAN economic relations, it was necessary for Japan to cooperate with ASEAN, from a comprehensive and medium and long-term perspective, in ASEAN's efforts towards advancement of its industrial structure as they approach the 21st century.

27. In this context, the economic ministers agreed to strengthen mutual efforts at the governmental and private levels for contributing to the advancement of ASEAN's industrial and trading structure through various means such as economic cooperation, trade, investment and transfer of technology.

28. In view of the close interdependence between ASEAN and Japan, the economic ministers also agreed to continue to have close and timely exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

POLICY AT KUALA LUMPUR ASEAN MEETING OUTLINED

OW271203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe plans to appeal for support to the embattled Democratic Kampuchea government during his coming visit to Kuala Lumpur, officials said Thursday. Abe will appeal to member nations taking part in an enlarged ASEAN foreign ministers' conference for support of the Democratic Kampuchea government, including the maintenance of its seat at the United Nations. The Democratic Kampuchea government has been under pressure from the military offensive launched by Vietnamese troops, Foreign Ministry sources said.

On economic issues, Abe plans to ask for cooperation from ASEAN nations on a new round of multilateral trade talks, the sources said. Japan hopes to have the new round of trade talks under way next year, and hold a preparatory conference this September. Abe also plans to propose to hold a specialists conference in Tokyo this year to discuss Japan's offer to train technical personnel for ASEAN member countries. Apart from the six ASEAN nations, foreign ministers from five nations, including Japan, the United States and Australia, and officials of the European Community will attend the expanded foreign ministers' meeting at the Malaysian capital July 11-13.

The conference is expected to focus on the Kampuchean situation, international economy, international cooperation in the Pacific region, and anti-narcotics measures, Japanese Government sources said. The Japanese Government plans to send a senior Foreign Ministry official to Hanoi early next month to sound out Hanoi's intentions on Kampuchea, the sources said. Japan has backed the ASEAN position on Kampuchea, and Abe is expected to express Japan's support to an ASEAN call for a Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea as well as support for the maintenance of Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. Abe is also expected to inform ASEAN foreign ministers that Japan plans to double the number of presidential permits for Indochinese refugees from 5,000 people to 10,000 they said.

KATO SAYS NO PLANS FOR GLOBAL MILITARY POWER

OW271323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato said Thursday Japan will be neither a global nor a regional military power, but it has to be a "goalkeeper" to protect itself. "I feel it is a national consensus," said Kato when asked during a press luncheon at the Japan Press Center, how Japan with its growing economy will be, as history showed that countries with economic power became military powers.

Kato who visited the United States for defense talks earlier this month faces now the task of planning the defense buildup program for the next five years. One of the focal points of the program to be completed in summer is whether the total spending estimate will stay within 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP) -- it was a little lower than 1 percent in the previous program. The U.S. Senate has approved a resolution urging Japan to spend more on defense as a responsible ally.

"There is a feeling in the nation, that if we strengthened defense power we would go further than we should," said Kato, "but I feel the Japanese can be confident that this would not happen." Kato said that Japan has to have "sensitive ears" -- such as over the horizon radar for which he requested U.S. technical help, because it does not have "strong nails" like nuclear arms.

About the U.S. Senate resolution, Kato said: "It is quite natural for them to discuss an ally's defense matters" Kato previously criticized the resolution as "unconstructive."

28 JUNE INFILTRATION BY U.S. 'SR-71' PROTESTED

SK281034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang Jun 28 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated their high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the territorial air east of Kosong of our country and let it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 13 hours 7 minutes to 13 minutes on June 28 to commit espionage acts against the northern half of the DPRK.

Such espionage acts number 11 in June alone.

This throws a wet blanket over the North-South dialogue and clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are persistently scheming to aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

PAPER URGES SOUTH TO ACCEPT PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

SK271300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2222 GMT 26 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 June commentary: "Conspiratorial Propaganda That Does Not Work"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is much more zealous in kicking up anticomunist and confrontation rackets. In a statement they issued on 25 June, through rabble from the DJP, the puppets raved that those concerned should not forget that our proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks was a disguised peace offensive aimed at creating chaos in South Korea. The puppet defense minister issued a directive that day to the puppet armed forces and the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces, urging them to foster an absolutely superior military capability over the North. This is conspiratorial propaganda and a dangerous maneuver to fan the sentiment of enmity, mistrust, and confrontation among the people.

As for a disguised peace offensive by someone, repeatedly babbled about by the puppets, it is a variation on the theory of nonexistent southward invasion. This theory is a fiction designed to slander us, who have strived to improve and develop relations between the North and the South through dialogue, and to efface the influence of our peaceful proposal over the South Korean people.

As is widely known to the world, our proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks proceeded from a stand for the people to jointly seek a way to alleviate tension and to prevent a war. Our proposal is for the North and the South to sit face to face and to seek a way to peacefully resolve the Korean question. This proposal does not threaten anyone.

Those who threaten the opposite side are the puppets who, while avoiding the discussion of such an urgent issue as the alleviation of tension, have formulated an offensive strategy for northward invasion, increased offensive armed forces in a frantic manner, and given impetus to the work of completing an offensive posture for northward invasion.

The puppets who, while raising a commotion at the site of dialogue as if they were desirous of the alleviation of tension, have devised a sinister plot after turning their backs and shouting for the annihilation of communists, are dangerous elements who are whetting a sword, wearing the cloak of peace.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's hidden intention of fanning the sentiment of anticomunist war zeal while spreading the theory of a disguised peace offensive is clear. Frightened by the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle to achieve independence and of the antifascist struggle to achieve democratization, which has rapidly increased in South Korea with the occupation of the American Cultural Center by students as momentum, the puppets are trying to divert the attention of the people by conducting groundless and false propaganda against us and to suppress their spirit of resistance. Their preaching that no one should have hasty expectations and illusions concerning our proposal represents such a maneuver. However, this is foolish. While our proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and our sincere effort to implement this proposal have continuously won support and sympathy at home and abroad, the puppets' maneuvers for confrontation have been the target of condemnation and denunciation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to reverse black and white, further revealing their ugly appearance in seeking only war and division. It is time for the puppets to sincerely listen to our peaceful proposal instead of wasting their energy by conducting conspiratorial propaganda with which no one will sympathize.

RADIO DENOUNCES MILITARY BUILDUP IN SOUTH KOREA

SK271230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 CMT 26 Jun 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "A Bellicose Stand for Confrontation"]

[Text] According to a news report, the puppet defense minister issued a message on 25 June to the puppet armed forces and the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces, calling for fostering an absolutely superior military capability for achieving victory in battles. The puppets held government-patronized functions that day, such as anticomunist rearming and security unity meetings, a ceremony marking ground-breaking for the construction of an anticomunist training center, and a ceremony marking the unveiling of a monument built in memory of fallen soldiers, in Seoul and at various places throughout South Korea. Thus, they fanned the sentiment of enmity and confrontation against us in a wicked manner. On 24 June, traitor Chon Tu-hwan personally held a security meeting at Chongwadae and clamorously called for fostering superior national strength and for strengthening a posture of security.

Such a reckless commotion raised by the puppets on the occasion of the anniversary of the Korean war shows that they have desperately traversed the road of confrontation and war, running counter to the desire of the people at home and abroad to achieve the unity of the people and to alleviate tension. We cannot overlook this.

Greeting the anniversary of the day when the U.S. imperialists provoked an aggressive war imposing immeasurable disasters on our people, our people are overflowing with surging resentment against the aggressors and are burning with a single will to prevent the outbreak of a new war in Korea and to further expedite peace and the peaceful reunification of the country. However, the puppets' way of thinking and behavior completely contradict this. The puppets' act is indiscreet and absurd, ignoring the lesson of history, the desire of the people, and the trend of the times. The security posture clamorously advocated by the puppets is a posture for war.

We have repeatedly made it clear that we have no intention of attacking the South or of resolving the reunification question with arms. Our proposals to hold tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea and to issue a joint declaration on non-aggression by holding North-South parliamentary talks clearly show our sincere efforts to traverse the road of alleviating tension and of achieving reunification through dialogue and negotiations.

Nevertheless, the puppets have babbled about security under the pretext of a non-existent threat from someone. This is an act which could only be committed by those bellicose elements who are dreaming of a war. We cannot interpret their brazen and clamorous babbling about the fostering of an absolutely superior military capability as anything other than the revelation of a hidden intention to fulfill a wild desire to achieve reunification by winning victory over communists with strength.

Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has, in fact, given impetus, more than ever before, to preparations for a war of northward invasion. It is no secret that an offensive strategy for northward invasion was formulated recently in South Korea, that the overall tactical operational plan and operational command system of the puppet army has been revised and supplemented to meet this end, and that puppet army troops have been massed in areas near the Military Demarcation Line after being reorganized into offensive units.

The manpower strength of special task forces capable of carrying out suicide operations against the region of the northern half of the republic amounts to 180,000. The project of digging underground tunnels directed toward the North is being carried out at more than 180 places in areas along the Military Demarcation Line. This shows the degree to which their frenzy for a war of northward invasion has reached.

What is much graver is the fact that such a maneuver to make war preparations has been carried out in the context of an aggressive tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, which has reached the stage of completion. In collusion with the U.S. and Japanese masters, the puppets are trying to impose the disasters of a nuclear war, which will be more dangerous than that caused by the Korean war 35 years ago, on the fellow countrymen,

The puppets have slandered us with regard to a peace offensive. The situation shows that the puppets' propaganda on dialogue and peace is hypocritical and that the things actually sought by them under this signboard are confrontation and war. The act of whetting a sword to injure the opposite side to dialogue after turning one's back while babbling about dialogue and about peace in words only and of fanning the sentiment of confrontation and war is an intolerable breach of faith and an act of treachery.

We are keenly watching the puppets' indiscreet maneuvers. The puppets should abandon a foolish illusion -- a desire to gain something with strength. They should stop assuming a bellicose stand for confrontation. If they continue to traverse the road of confrontation and war, they will face a much stronger denunciation and rejection at home abroad and will be unable to avoid ignominious downfall.

CPRF ASSAILS MOVES AGAINST SOUTH STUDENTS

SK271420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Information No 317 issued by the CPRF Secretariat]

[Text] A sweeping roundup for those associated with the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul is being carried out in South Korea. The fascist clique arrested and imprisoned Mr Kim Min-sok, president of the National Federation of Students, and other leading members of this federation and the Committee for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy, and is attempting to sternly punish them. This clique is kicking up frantic rackets of arresting patriotic students in the name of investigating behind-the-scenes aspects of the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center.

In South Korean military fascist clique recently arrested Mr Chong Sun-yong, chairman of the Pusan National University Committee for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy, on charges of organizing a report meeting on the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center and a meeting to publicly burn Kwangju criminals in effigy. It also committed the violent act of arresting the chairman of the special committee for investigating the actual state of things concerning the Kwangju incident of the Seoul National University [SNU] Committee for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy, the chairman of its subcommittee on the masses; and the chairman of the committee for inheriting the Kwangju struggle, who engaged in activities in support of the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul at the time of this struggle.

The fascist clique announced that it would give 1 million won to anyone who would arrest Mr Ho In-hui, president of the Korea University student body and chairman of the Committee for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy of the National Federation of Students, being sought by the fascist clique on charges of behind-the-scenes manipulation of the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center. They also announced that if a policeman helped in the arrest, he would be promoted to the next higher rank. It is also kicking up rackets of arresting Mr Ko Chin-hwa, chairman of the Songgyungwan University Committee for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy, by offering a 1 million-won reward. This is a heinous, nation-selling act of violence against patriotic acts and is a frantic reactionary offensive designed to obliterate the ever-growing anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea.

As is known, the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul waged by South Korean youths and students in late May was a righteous struggle that displayed their patriotic resolve to sever the colonial bonds and realize national independence. The entire nation is duly praising this struggle.

The South Korean youths' and students' righteous act of waging a patriotic struggle against aggressors should not be regarded as a crime. Not coincidentally, it has been stated in the South Korean National Assembly that the students' act of occupying the American Cultural Center peacefully, without using violence, and of demanding the open apology for the Kwangju incident by the United States should not be punished. Nevertheless, the South Korean fascist clique is attempting to severely punish those associated with this struggle. This shows that the clique is a colonial running dog that is not reluctant to commit any act for its U.S. masters.

The fascist suppression is not in any way a cure-all. The more frantically the fascist clique strengthens brutal suppression, the more violently the people will wage a patriotic struggle.

[Dated] 26 June 1985, Pyongyang

SOLIDARITY EXPRESSED ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

TASS Articles Cited

SK281030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- TASS on June 25 published a commentator's article titled "Solidarity for Korean People's Struggle" on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The article says:

More than 30 years have gone by since the Korean war ended. But it is still not calm on the Korean peninsula. The main reason of this has been persistent efforts of the United States to force an aggressive military alliance of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul in this region.

The Soviet people support the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's reunification on a peaceful and democratic basis, declares the article.

In another commentator's article titled "Solidarity With Korean People" on the same day, TASS said that the U.S. strategists are obstructing in every way the dialogue between the North and South while trying to realize their aggressive designs on Asia. The world public circles strongly demand the U.S. official quarters to implement the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Further Support Cited

SK280815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Socialist countries are expressing solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA June 25 recalled that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique started an armed invasion of the northern half of Korea at dawn on the 25th of June 35 years ago after meticulous preparations.

Noting that the Korean war stripped bare the ugly color of U.S. imperialism to the whole world, the paper said: On this day marking the lapse of 35 years since the outbreak of the Korean war, progressive mankind expresses once again firm support to the just demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's reunification.

Another Soviet paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA June 25 stressed that the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is "the main obstacle lying in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea." It pointed to the scheme of the United States to form the aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. It stated that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have consistently supported the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO June 25 said:

By pursuing the creation of "two Koreas" in the international political arena, the United States made it plain that it is not interested in the reunification of Korea but only interested in keeping the split. Czechoslovakia supports the realistic and peaceful stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for signing a peace agreement between it and the United States, reunifying the country and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Polish Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America was held in Warsaw on June 24 on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The attendants of the meeting pointed out that the U.S. forces' continued occupation of South Korea and the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance pose a threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world and demanded a prompt withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. A statement for solidarity with Korean people was adopted at the meeting.

CPC ENDORSES BORDER TREATY WITH SOVIET UNION

SK271533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The Central People's Committee [CPC] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea endorsed the treaty on the passing of the Korean-Soviet borderline concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee on endorsing the treaty was published. The treaty will contribute to further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries and making clear the Korean-Soviet borderline.

Consular Agreement Endorsed

SK271535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea endorsed the consular agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee on endorsing the agreement was published. The agreement will contribute to further consolidating the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and strengthening cooperation between them in consular work.

WPK PROVINCIAL GROUP LEAVES FOR CHINA

SK271546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Chief Secretary Paek Pom-su has left Pyongyang Thursday for a visit to Shandong Province, China. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by First Deputy Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk and Councillor of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Wu Liangpu.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES YUGOSLAV COUNTERPART

SK271552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 27 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the message reads:

I warmly congratulate you on your election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on my behalf. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples will further develop in scope through common struggle for socialism and strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement, I heartily wish for great success in the struggle of Yugoslav people and in your responsibilities for the country's thriving and prosperity.

ASSEMBLY PROPOSES 23 JULY MEETING WITH NORTH

SK280943 Seoul YONHAP in English 0927 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's National Assembly Friday made a counterproposal that a preliminary meeting for the arrangement of inter-Korean parliamentary talks be held in the truce village of Panmunjom on July 23. In an official reply sent Friday to North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly, the South Korean legislature said it will send a delegation comprising five lawmakers and four attendants to the preliminary meeting in Panmunjom.

Yi Chae-hyong, South Korea's National Assembly speaker, delivered the official reply to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the North Korean parliament's Standing Committee, through Panmunjom on Friday afternoon. The South Koreans suggested that the preliminary meeting be held at 10 a.m. local time (0100 GMT) on July 23 in the conference room of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom. On June 14, the North Korean side had proposed that the preliminary meeting be held in Panmunjom on July 9.

The idea for holding a meeting between the parliaments of South and North Korea came on April 9, when Pyongyang proposed that the two legislative bodies get together for the drafting of a non-aggression declaration. Seoul has indicated, however, that it wants to restrict the primary function of the plenary talks to drafting a constitution for the reunification of Korea.

In its reply to Pyongyang's June 14 overture, the South Korean side said that the proposed inter-Korean parliamentary meeting would greatly contribute to easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and re-establishing mutual trust between the South and North. The Seoul side also said that the meeting would lay a foundation for national reunification by promoting discussions concerning the creation of a consultative body that would draft a unified constitution.

Rep. Pak Kyong-sok of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who is in charge of drafting the reply, said that Seoul delayed the date for the preliminary meeting until July 23 because parallel inter-Korean economic and Red Cross talks have been scheduled for later this month and mid-July, respectively. Pak also said that the preparatory period would be too short if the two sides hold the meeting on July 9, as North Korea had suggested.

Meanwhile, Yi Chong-chan, DJP floor leader and chairman of the assembly's Steering Committee, said that he asked Yi Se-ki, South Korean unification minister, to specify the functions and duties of the proposed four attendants through the direct inter-Korean telephone line. He said that the South Korean side is not certain what the functions and duties of the attendants are. The South Korean Assembly earlier empowered its Steering Committee to select a proper date for the preliminary meeting.

NSP ARRESTS NORTH SPY RING BASED IN JAPAN

SK280852 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] announced today that it has arrested 56-year-old Sin Kwang-su, a high-caliber spy belonging to the North Korean puppet Workers' Party, who has carried out espionage activities against the South for 12 years, since July 1973, with Japan as a base, by infiltrating Japan on six occasions; 57-year-old Kim Kil-ok, a Korean spy residing in Japan who has carried out espionage activities by visiting our country on 25 occasions; and 50-year-old Pang Won-chong.

The NSP has sent all of them to the Seoul District Prosecutors' Office, and released 47-year-old Yi Song-su, a retired army officer who has surrendered voluntarily to the police after carrying out espionage activities in the country after being won over by the aforementioned three spies.

The principal spy, Sin Kwang-su, is a communist to the core, who went to the North during the Korean war and studied in Romania for 6 years shortly following the ceasefire. Since 2 July 1973, he has infiltrated Japan on six occasions and won over to his side Kim Kil-ok and Pang Won-chong, Japan-resident Korean spies. Through these two spies, he has collected information on South Korea's state secrets, such as the arrangement of air defense gun positions at Kimpo Airport, the location of the Hyundai shipyard, the sizes of docks at this shipyard, and the status of the antigovernment demonstrations of students, for reporting to the North Korean puppets. Thus, he has carried out tripartite espionage activities by linking our country, Japan, and North Korea.

Since he infiltrated Japan in July 1973, Sin Kwang-su has organized an underground espionage network system in Japan by winning over Chongnyon-affiliated Japan-resident Koreans to his side. Having received a directive from Kim Chong-il upon his return to North Korea to continue espionage operation in Japan by disguising himself as a Japanese, he once again infiltrated Japan on 10 April 1980.

Sin Kwang-su kidnapped by force the chief cook of a Chinese restaurant called Pohaeru, run by 54-year-old Yi San-chun, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chongnyon Board of Commerce and Industry in Osaka. He then sent him to North Korea. Disguising himself as Todahaki Hara, a Japanese chief cook, Sin Kwang-su has guided espionage activities against South Korea and Japan by visiting North Korea on four occasions via Switzerland, France, and the Soviet Union.

Sin has received 70 million Japanese yen by force under the guise of donations from Chongnyon-affiliated businessmen, including 67-year-old Chong Mu-chin, chairman of the Board of Commerce and Industry in Nakano Prefecture, Japan. The families of many of these businessmen were repatriated to North Korea. He then used this money as funds for espionage activities by spies whom he had won over to his side.

The arrested spy Kim Kil-ok was won over by principal spy Sin Kwang-su while serving as the principal of a Chongnyon-affiliated Korean elementary school in Osaka. Having disguised himself as a convert to the Mindan and having received a directive to organize an underground network system in South Korea by visiting it, he has carried out espionage activities by collecting, for reporting to North Korea, information on coastal guard posts in the Pusan area, facilities at Kimhae Airport, and the status of security at this airport by infiltrating the country on 17 occasions under the pretext of visiting his ancestor's grave.

Having been won over by Sin Kwang-su when Sin offered to supply with him business funds, spy Pang Won-chong has carried out espionage activities by collecting information on the "Team Spirit" exercise from retired army officer Yi Song-su for reporting to North Korea. He gathered the information by infiltrating the country on three occasions, in December 1981 and in March 1983, through disguising himself as a member of a home country visiting group.

While using his wine shop, called New Korea, as a base for espionage activities in Japan, he received training as a spy for 25 days after entering North Korea on 3 August 1984 via the Pakistani border.

The NSP authorities said that this spy ring incident shows that, while carrying out tripartite espionage activities linking South Korea, Japan, and North Korea, activities to collect information by raising espionage funds through threatening those whose families were repatriated to North Korea and by winning over those who have relatives in North and South Korea to infiltrate them into the country, North Korea has established bases in the Southeast Asian region for espionage activities under the pretext of sending employees of firms overseas after announcing the joint venture law.

JAPANESE ENVOY REITERATES POLICY TOWARD NORTH

SK280106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] For Japanese Ambassador to Korea Kiyohisa Mikanagi, the wide coverage by the local media allotted to the 20th anniversary of the Korea-Japan diplomatic normalization on June 22 brought a happy surprise, despite some negative messages.

When he was assigned to Korea late last year, he thought that there would be only low-key activities in commemorating or celebrating the occasion. "In spite of my expectations, however, there have been so many articles on the event in the local media. "Of course there are some articles deplored the present situation and criticizing the past. This, however, is quite natural and all right," the diplomat told THE KOREA TIMES in an interview at his room in the newly-furnished and expanded embassy building in Chunghak-dong, Seoul.

The ambassador said that the expansion of his embassy building had nothing to do with the 20th anniversary, but a simple "coincidence." "We have been trying to modify the building which has been lately appearing too shabby and ugly by making improvements primarily for the sake of increasing visa applicants."

The 64-year-old ambassador who had joined in the Korea-Japan negotiations as a Foreign Ministry director two decades ago viewed that the diplomatic normalization had done a tremendous good not only for the two countries but also for all the countries situated in East Asia. "If there had not been such a normalization, there must have been greater difficulties for Japan and Korea and other countries in the region at this moment," he said.

"Both (Korean and Japanese) delegations did their best to get the best result from the negotiations. But when you look back, you can find things about which to complain. We have to understand increasing complaints but at the same time, we should remember that the negotiators at that time did their best," he said.

Forecasting that both Korea and Japan would emerge as important economic powers in the Pacific in the 21st century, he said the two could herald the so-called "Pacific era" if they combined their powers.

The 42-year-career diplomat who formerly served as ambassador to the Philippines and to Canada admitted that being a Japanese envoy in Seoul presented a little more of a difficult experience, although he does not "face any difficulty in day-to-day life." "There are many things which cannot be done in Korea. But in return, there are many things in Korea which cannot happen in Canada," the ambassador said.

He said that the economic problem, specifically, the trade imbalance in Japan's favor was on top of the difficult issues he has faced as the Japanese ambassador to Korea. "Regarding politics, the relations between Japan and Korea are going smoothly without any big problem."

"Whenever I am given a chance to speak on the economic problem, I say that the most important factor depends on strenuous efforts from both sides. Koreans selling commodities, for instance, should try harder to penetrate into Japanese markets and the Japanese should try to open more of their markets."

He said that the tariff reductions announced by his government Wednesday were only one part of the Japanese efforts toward opening up the markets and that another part of such efforts would come at the end of next month. "The Korean government may not be satisfied with the Japanese government's measure. But I think the Koreans engaged in trade can appreciate the present efforts of the Japanese government," he said.

Commenting on the so-called "boomerang effect" which some Japanese fear may come into being in the course of Japan's technology transfer to Korea, Mikanagi said, "It is very unfortunate that some very prominent people talk about that."

He explained that Britain was the most advanced country before the First World War and that Japan has gradually surpassed her through a step-by-step industrial development. He said, "There must have been a boomerang effect." "We don't need to worry about such an effect. We have to be prepared for that. If someone were to say that Japan does not like to transfer technology, it would be totally wrong. Japanese are not afraid of this effect," he affirmed.

Like the majority of Japanese officials, the ambassador said he believed the cultural and personnel exchange between the two neighboring countries would be effective for the further expansion of relations. But if the Korean government cannot come out for such a swap as positively as the Japanese due to some "sentimental reasons" as is often said, he said his government could wait. "We are quite ready to wait. My government will not, however, stop working in that direction," he said. He said his embassy was promoting the enhancement of a cultural exchange between the two peoples.

Asked if he believed that Japan's improvement of relations with north Korea could play an impetus to the promotion of ties between the Republic of Korea and the Communist countries, the ambassador flatly said "no." "Eventually, the Republic of Korea will be able to go ahead in their relations with Communist countries like China and the Soviet Union.

"I can't say that such relations would be promoted by Japan and North Korea. The Japanese government does not have the intention to do that. The Japanese government still maintains the position that Japan's relations with north Korea will not be advanced separately from all other considerations for peace," he asserted.

PAPER REGRETS JAPAN'S ECONOMIC 'ACTION PROGRAM'

SK270020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan's Lukewarm 'Opening'"]

[Text] It is indeed regrettable to find that the Japanese have made little substantive remedy in their "action program" toward reducing customs duties, as far as Korean exports are concerned.

The action program, announced Tuesday by the Tokyo government in connection with its market-opening measures slated for July even seems to suggest that the Japanese inner intention was not to open up their markets for Korean products, in particular. The tariff reductions for Korean goods are far from substantive and are only limited to a small number of items -- 17 out of 29 manufactured and mining goods Korea demanded, and seven out of the 30 agro-fishery products demanded.

Thus, the Korean demand has been accepted by only 40 percent in number of items, as compared with an average of 60 percent for other countries.

In the face of such a lukewarm attitude of Japan toward Korea, we have come to realize again that the Japanese economic cooperation with Korea is more or less empty rhetoric or a diplomatic gesture.

Korea has suffered a total of \$30 billion deficits in trade with Japan since bilateral diplomatic ties were normalized two decades ago, while last year's trade deficit alone marked a \$3 billion level. The \$30 billion trade deficit is indeed enormous to Korea whose GNP is approximately only at \$85 billion with its annual export total at just over \$30 billion.

Korea's chronic trade deficits with Japan is largely attributable to the latter's protectionist barriers numbering 38 various import restrictive schemes, as well as the administrative red-tape procedures. For one thing, Japan is very stingy on importing Korean agricultural and fish products, while curtailing the imports of Korean manufactured products on the ground of their low quality.

There are indeed many questions to be made about the Japanese attitude in reducing the Korean trade imbalance with them. One of them concerns Japan's levying of as high as seven percent tariffs on certain Korean products as against the average 3 percent, not to mention the higher duties on Korean textiles, cuttlefish and herring eggs. Korean exporters have suffered from various non-tariff barriers ranging from import quotas to the overly strict inspection of imports.

Japan has become an economic superpower, ranking next to the United States, and enjoys the world's biggest trade surplus, while spending just about 1 percent of its GNP for defense, as against the 6 percent shouldered by Korea to play the bulwark role for the Western alliance, including Japan.

Japan is again urged to prove its sincerity not in words but in deeds to correct the imbalance with Korea by taking truthfully effective steps in its follow-up market-opening program.

DJP SEEKS STERN STEPS ON DAEWOO APPAREL STRIKE

SK280022 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party decided yesterday to cope sternly with the ongoing strike involving Daewoo Apparel Co. in Seoul.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "We are considering working out a measure aimed at separating the ideologically oriented masterminds of the strike from innocent workers." "This strike has gone beyond the dimensions of a pure labor dispute and has taken on the form of a political struggle," said Sim.

The spokesman was briefing reporters on the results of a meeting of senior DJP officials held at the party headquarters to discuss options for handling the strike.

Referring to the alleged political character of the strike, Sim pointed out that those engaged in previous garment business disputes are involved and that employees of other business are staging sympathy strikes. The spokesman said that the government and the ruling DJP are expected to discuss labor issues, including the strike, in their policy coordination session today.

DJP chief policy coordinator Hyon Hong-chu said that the Ministry of Labor Affairs, the business concerned and the labor unions are making their utmost efforts to help settle the dispute. "If the strike should protract and show signs of spreading to other businesses, we will draw the line and hammer out the proper countermeasures," said Hyon. He did not go into specifics as to the envisaged countermeasures, however.

The strike at Daewoo Apparel Co. and three other companies in the Kuro Industrial Complex in Seoul has left major political parties busy working on appropriate counter-measures for labor disputes.

The New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] decided to demand the convening of the National Assembly Health-Social Affairs Committee to look into a series of labor disputes. The main opposition NKDP sent a four-member team to Daewoo Apparel to get the true facts about the strike. The team headed by Rep. Ho Kyong-man also visited Minister of Labor Affairs Cho Chol-kwon to call for a swift settlement to the dispute at Daewoo.

The Korea National Party held a meeting of its Executive Committee and decided to seek the revision of labor-related laws. The minor opposition KNP set up two ad hoc panels to work out measures designed to deal with labor disputes.

The Council for the Promotion of Democracy also dispatched an on-the-spot investigation team to Daewoo Apparel Co.

In a related development, the floor leaders of the DJP and NKDP are likely to meet today to study the wisdom of holding a session of the Assembly Health-Social Affairs Committee. Floor leader Kim Tong-yong of the NKDP said yesterday that the Assembly committee should be called immediately to handle ongoing labor disputes.

Commenting on the opposition demand for an Assembly committee session, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said. "The government authorities are striving for a smooth settlement of the disputes. I think we will have to wait and see."

LONG-TERM MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR CAMPUS ISSUES

SK280025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The presidents of 11 universities in the eastern part of Seoul recommended yesterday that long-term measures to deal with campus issues be worked out after consultations with business, religious and news media circles. They made the recommendation when they met with chairman No Tae-u and other senior officials of the Democratic Justice Party in the Hilton Hotel in Seoul.

The university presidents asserted that the formulation of long-term measures should be regarded as one of the major tasks in achieving democratization. Some students are not only "organized but also influenced by forces outside schools," and it is difficult for professors to guide them, they said. They said that some students are beaten black-and-blue after they dissociate themselves from student activists.

Underscoring the need to step up spiritual education of the students, the top education leaders said that homes, schools and society should make concerted efforts to develop students into good citizens. "If universities and colleges are to develop, they should achieve autonomy. However, there is a discrepancy between the goal and the reality. It is important to implement autonomy by the right means at the right time," they said.

The ongoing autonomy programs are bringing about many side effects, and the government is required to map out proper measures aimed at leading and guiding the students, they said. Universities and colleges have to police themselves but students level of autonomous awareness falls short of the ideal, they said.

The university presidents pointed out that campus issues will continue to defy a fundamental solution until the society rectifies imbalances in various spheres. They urged that the government seek advice from the school authorities officially or unofficially when it plans to change campus policy. They alleged that the government failed to consult with the school authorities in deciding to implement autonomy on campus. The present college entrance system should be reformed if the students are to be educated in a sound manner, they said.

The meeting between the DJP officials and the university presidents was held behind closed doors. The contents of the informal meeting were disclosed by DJP deputy spokesman Kim Chong-kyun.

The university presidents insisted that campus issues and labor disputes should be solved in conjunction because they are closely linked. They also demanded that the government provide schools with long-term loans to help ease their financial difficulties. The 11 universities were Hanyang, Korea, Kyonghui, Tongguk, Konkuk, Kungmin, Sungmyong Women's, Myongji, Songsin Women's and the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

Meanwhile, the DJP chairman said that the government, schools and society should cooperate in solving campus issues.

POLICE INSTRUCTED TO USE WEAPONS AGAINST VIOLENCE

SK280059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police yesterday ordered the policemen to "properly" utilize anti-crime weapons and equipments in subduing criminal suspects if they violently resist. When confronted with violent criminal suspects, the policemen have been told to take advantage of pistols, gas guns and other anti-crime equipments to bring them under control.

Kang Min-chang, chief of Seoul city police, instructed policemen to always arm themselves with weapons such as pistols and gas guns when they are in hot pursuit of the criminal suspects upon receiving citizen's reports.

Director General Kang said it seems to be inevitable for the policemen to carry weapons in order to fulfill their duty of protecting citizen's life and property against crimes which are growing more and more violent everyday. He cited an attack on a police box staged by young criminals trying to set their colleague free under detention and the sacrifice of a policeman who was killed while trying to arrest robbery suspects in a residential area. Both incidents took place this month.

In a way to upgrade police posture against crime suspects who refuse to surrender, the police have introduced new weapons to the country which temporarily paralyze resisting criminals by shooting intense light. The Seoul city police distributed these weapons to the policemen have been ordered to carry fire arms when patrolling the streets, it was learned.

For 100 days until Oct. 4, some 10,000 combat police force will be posted at major crime-ridden areas of Seoul everyday to clamp down on hooliganism and help reduce such crimes as robbery and theft.

Currently, such weapons as pistol, carbine, gas gun, gas sprinkler and riot club have been used by local police when they have to contend with violent criminal suspects.

KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM CITED ON FUTURE MOVES

SK271310 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Jun 85 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In a meeting held at the CPD [Council for the Promotion of Democracy] office, located in Sosomun-dong, Seoul, on 25 June, CPD cochairmen Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam discussed ways of running the CPD and agreed on the importance of unity between them.

Saying that the problems concerning their future moves, including their joining the NKDP [New Korea Democratic Party], would be determined after July because there are too many things to review before a final decision is made, Kim Tae-chung explained: My chief concerns are how to deal with the future political situation, and I am concentrating all my effort on strengthening the cooperative relations with Chairman Kim Yong-sam to this effect.

Commenting on the duty of the 8-member committee formed of people who are close to him, Kim Tae-chung said: The goal of this committee is to work out ways to deal with political situation effectively and smoothly and to strengthen the cooperative relations with Chairman Kim Yong-sam, which transcend the partisan interests. He continued: Even if I join the NKDP, the issue of electing the party president and nominating the presidential candidates is something that must be coordinated in advance before I join the party. I have no intention to compete for it.

Regarding this, Chairman Kim Yong-sam said: Our joining the NKDP, as it is very important, will be decided after sufficient consultation with Chairman Kim Tae-chung. He continued: As I was not interested in anything involved with power-grabbing in the party and in the government when I was forming the CPD, the issue of our joining the NKDP should allow no private interest to creep into it.

CHON STRESSES CONTINUOUS AID TO SMALL BUSINESSES

SK272326 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt] President Chon Tu-hwan instructed yesterday that the government provide continuous assistance to promising small-and medium-sized industries both in Seoul and local areas, adding that the assistance must not be concentrated in the Seoul area.

Saying that the number of small companies eligible for governmental assistance must not be fixed, President Chon stressed that once they are selected, the government should provide them with support until they grow to be big industries.

Chon made these instructions after receiving a briefing from Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho on small- and medium-sized industries that have grown with government support.

The government should seek cooperation and support from business conglomerates in developing small- and medium-sized industries so that the two groups of businesses can be linked, he said. The small- and medium-sized industries should be encouraged to have a "can do" spirit and realize the importance of technological renovation, said Chon, who also warned against the industries taking a dim view of conventional technology.

KPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 11TH PLENUM HELD

BK208647 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The 11th Plenary Session of the KPRP Central Committee was held recently under the chairmanship of Comrade Party General Secretary Heng Samrin. The plenum ended successfully. In an atmosphere of the high spirit of solidarity and unity, the plenum thoroughly discussed and unanimously agreed upon the evaluation of the great victories scored by the Cambodian revolution in all fields during the past more than 6 years and on the targets of strategic tasks for the next 5 years, 1986-90. The plenum also discussed and agreed upon a number of issues relating to the preparation for the convening of the fifth party congress.

To mark the success of the 11th party Central Committee plenum and the upcoming fifth party congress, the KPRP Central Committee calls on all party members, people, and Armed Forces to strive to carry out all revolutionary tasks -- attacking the enemies, persuading misled persons to return to the fold, launching production drives, and building genuine revolutionary forces -- and to emulate in creating feats, such as expanding the dry season victories and implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's plan on the 1985 rainy season tasks.

KOMPONG CHAM OFFICIAL ON MILITARY SUCCESSES

BK270925 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Statement to station correspondent by Hun Neng, chairman of Kompong Cham Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, on all-round development during first half of 1985 and targets for implementation in second half of the year -- recorded]

[Excerpt] During the first 6 months of 1985 the Cambodian Armed Forces of Kompong Cham Province, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched several sweeping operations against the enemies. We killed 123 enemies, wounded 56 others, captured 16, and seized 82 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel. Moreover, 16 enemies surrendered, 112 implanted enemies were captured, and 88 others were persuaded to return to the fold.

VONADK REPORTS SOVIET SHIP IN KOMPONG SOM

BK280329 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] On 19 June, a Soviet ship with a capacity of about 30,000 metric tons docked at Kompong Som port bringing ammunition and weapons.

PASASON ASSAILS JOINT U.S.-THAI EXERCISE

BK261149 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 26 OANA (KPL) -- The "Cobra Gold 85" military manoeuvre, being jointly carried out by U.S. and Thai forces from June 14 to July 16 and involving 10,000 men, 39 warships, one submarine, 100 jet-fighters and helicopters, is destabilizing the situation in the region, writes PASASON in a commentary today.

This joint U.S. Thai manoeuvre, put under the command of the U.S. 7th Fleet, also includes amphibious landing operations on the Thai beach in Songkhla Province. Compared with three previous manoeuvres of the same kind, "Cobra Gold 85" is the largest in terms of men and military equipment involved, the paper says, adding that the U.S. and Thailand have of late increased their military cooperation by reopening some former U.S. military bases in Thailand, transferring U.S. F16 fighter-bombers to the Thai Army and planning the provision of a sophisticated radar system to Thailand.

The increasing of U.S. Thai military cooperation, the paper notes, has caused much concern among the Thai people as well as other people in the region. By experience, it stressed, they know that such cooperation will only increase the threat to peace, stability and security in the region.

In the case of the U.S. F16 deal, a large section of the public opinions, including 12 universities in Thailand have expressed their opposition to this foolish decision, saying this is a waste of money and that it will further aggravate the economic crisis in Thailand and badly affect the already low standard of living of the Thai people.

The increasing of the military cooperation between Thailand and the USA will obviously aggravate the already tense situation in Southeast Asia caused by Beijing's hegemonist and expansionist policy, the paper concludes.

BRIEFS

SRV POPULATION CENSUS EXPERT -- Vientiane, June 26 (OANA-KPL) -- Vientiane Vice-Mayor Siho Bannavong, on June 24, received here Vietnamese official Ngo Van Mon. Ngo Van Mon, an expert on population census, came here to give hand to the recent population census in Vientiane Prefecture. The vice-mayor expressed thanks to the Vietnamese guest for his help to the fulfilment of the census. He also wished for furthering of the special relations between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 26 Jun 85 BK]

USSR CONSTRUCTION GROUP VISITS -- Vientiane, June 26 (OANA-KPL) -- Phao Bounnaphon, minister of transport and post, received here yesterday Aleksandr Petrovich Garkusha, deputy minister of construction and communications of the Soviet Union, head of a visiting Soviet delegation to Laos. At the reception, the two sides exchanged views on construction work in their respective countries. The Soviet delegation is also to review with Lao officials the construction of Road No 9 and of Pakkading and Sebanhiang Bridges, and work out with them a new action plan for the next phase of the project. The delegation arrived here earlier on the same day. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 26 Jun 85 BK]

SITTHI SAYS SRV POLICIES 'CHALLENGE' PEACE

BK280502 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsile said yesterday the glaring challenge to peace, security and progress in the region is the continued Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

He said the recent Vietnamese dry-season offensive against the bases of the Khmer resistance forces demonstrated Hanoi's desperate attempt to wipe out the resistance forces at all cost "so as to finalize Vietnam's colonization of Kampuchea."

He described the Vietnamese military action as "the most brutal and ruthless ever."

Sitthi said in his keynote speech at the sixth general meeting of the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and Pacific at the Hyatt Central Plaza Hotel that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea represents a direct threat to the peace and security of the region and beyond.

"The problem can be solved on a durable basis only when there is total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the right of self-determination is restored to the Kampuchean people," he said.

Sitthi said the restoration of peace and stability to the region "would provide a favourable climate for all regional countries, irrespective of political ideologies and socio-economic systems, to cooperate for the benefit of their respective people."

On regional cooperation and economic integration, the minister said the building-block and sector-specific approaches must be considered.

He said ASEAN may represent a good example for the building-block approach. The achievement of the grouping is already well-recognized internationally, he said.

"After steady and patient efforts in fostering a sense of mutual trust, confidence and goodwill among the members states, intra-regional economic, political, cultural and social cooperation has progressed to a degree hitherto unrealized by any other similar organization," he said.

He said a bold initiative was taken on Asian-Pacific cooperation at the ASEAN post ministerial conferences with its dialogue partners in Jakarta last July.

He said it was decided that the first area of such cooperation will be in human resources development.

VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS SEIZE 2 FISHING TRAWLERS

BK280935 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Samut Sakhon -- Two Thai fishing boats with 45 crewmen were seized by Vietnamese soldiers yesterday while fishing near the Kampuchean coast, a fishery official said this morning.

He said the seizure was reported by another fishing boat, Kopkan Siri 4, which was among a fleet of 10 boats fishing in the high seas about 30 nautical miles north of Polo Wai Island near southern Kampuchea.

The captain of the Kopkan Siri 4 said they were fishing in the area about 5 a.m. when a Thai boat, Cho Ruangrap, which had been seized earlier by the Vietnamese and turned into a gunboat, cruised towards them. When the boat was within eyeshot, some 20 Vietnamese sailors appeared wielding automatic rifles, he said. The captain said most of the 10 fishing boats cut off their nets and managed to escape. The Vietnamese gunboat, managed to seize the Manichai Sakhon 4 with 23 crewmen on board and the Sahamit 2 with 22 crewmen. The fishery official said the seized trawlers were worth altogether nine million baht and belonged to a Mrs Phanni Kucharoensit of Bangkok.

PREM 'SATISFIED' WITH RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK280936 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon is satisfied with Thai-PRC relations, which have developed well in every aspect in the past and will mark their 10th anniversary on 1 July 1985. Speaking to newsmen at Government House this morning, the prime minister said we will have to maintain these fine relations. He said that in the past 10 years ties between the two countries have developed very rapidly, adding that Thailand is satisfied with this development and thinks China feels the same way. Asked about Thai-PRC political relations, the prime minister said every aspect of relations between Thailand and the PRC is considered good and he expects no problem in the future.

KHUKRIT COMMENTS ON PRC TIES BEFORE VISIT

BK280402 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] Former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday that he was very satisfied with the steady progress of relations between Thailand and China. Speaking before his departure for Beijing to join celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of Thailand's decision to normalise relations with China, he said that ties between both countries had grown at both the political and economic levels. M.R. Khukrit noted that China had demonstrated full support for ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchea issue and had helped Thailand maintain prices of its agricultural products.

The Social Action Party leader denied that he had initiated the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries after they were broken off following the Chinese Communists' victory in 1949. The Foreign Ministry had made the move long before he became prime minister, he said. "I only gave them green light. But I was very happy and grateful to be part of those who started the Sino-Thai relationship," M.R. Khukrit said.

Recalling his meeting with China's late Chairman Mao, M.R. Khukrit said he had asked how to suppress Thai insurgents.

He quoted Mao as advising him: "Do not say bad words about them (insurgents) because they would not care less. Do not try to kill them because that will make them heroes. The more you kill them, the more they will come back and do not send soldiers into the jungle because if you do, they will only flee the area and you cannot afford to leave your soldiers in the jungle all the time. So when the soldiers are pulled out, insurgents will return."

"So I asked him what to do about the problem" M.R. Khukrit said, adding that Mao advised: "Do not let your people go hungry. Feed them, find jobs for them. They will be happy to have work and not have to go hungry."

Asked about his talks with the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, M.R. Khukrit sported a big smile before saying: "That is very good, but can you put it in writing."

Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila also left yesterday for celebrations marking the normalisation of relations with China.

He told newsmen before leaving Don Muang airport that he would have a chance to meet Prince Norodom Sihanouk at the end of July when the prince stops over in Thailand en route to Indonesia.

"I think we will just discuss the matters that will be raised during the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting (in Kuala Lumpur) earlier next month," he said, adding that the proximity talks issue was likely to figure in the talks.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK280558 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that some proposals to test Vietnam's sincerity in solving the Kampuchean problem will be made at the upcoming ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

Sitthi told the Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on the eve of the 10th anniversary of Thai-Sino relations that Vietnam should talk to Kampuchea on what it would do. "Whatever we do, we should consult the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. We will not do anything they do not want us to do," he said.

Sitthi and former Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot yesterday each led a delegation of government officials, members of parliament and businessmen to China as part of the 10th anniversary celebration.

Chatchai Chunhawan, who was foreign minister during the establishment of ties and now chairs the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, is scheduled to lead a third delegation tomorrow.

Sitthi, who will meet with Chinese leaders including Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today, told reporters before departing for Beijing that Kampuchean problems and trade issues will be the main focus of the meeting.

During his stay in China, Sitthi will also meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the leader of the coalition government.

Sitthi also said that the sincerity, understanding and mutual trust between Thailand and China would steadily improve in the next decade and beyond "because we have common objectives in both politics and economics. We both look forward to peace and stability."

Khukrit told reporters at the airport that he will take a message to China to buy more agricultural products from Thailand. "This time, I was assigned to sell more sugar and natural rubber in China. If we cannot increase our exports next year, Thai sugar-cane farmers will suffer," he added.

He said that a long-term agreement on natural rubber exports to China would benefit Thai rubber planters in the South.

"We are proud to say that our bilateral ties in economics, politics, sports and culture are strengthening very quickly," Khukrit said.

LE DUAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MEETS GORBACHEV

OW271840 Hanoi VNA in English 1750 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- The Vietnam party and government delegation led by General Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Le Duan arrived in Moscow this afternoon for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

At Sheremetyevo-1 Airport which was bedecked with Vietnamese and Soviet national flags and streamers bearing slogans in both Vietnamese and Russian welcoming the delegation, many Soviet party and government leaders came up to the ramp to greet Le Duan and the other Vietnamese guests. The Soviet side included E.K. Ligachev Political Bureau member and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee G.A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the CPSU CC and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate Political Bureau member of the CPSU CC and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU CC; A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N. Ye. Kruchina, chief of the Office of the CPSU Central Committee; M.S. Smirnyukov, chief of the Office of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ministers B.V. Balmont, G.A. Karavayev and G.P. Voronovskiy; M.A. Sergeychuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for foreign economic relations; M.S. Kapitsa, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and B.N. Chaplin, ambassador to Vietnam. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 27 June carries a 4-minute report on the arrival in Moscow of the SRV party and government delegation led by CPV General Secretary Le Duan on 27 June for an official friendship visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. This version has been compared with the VNA version adding the following phrase: "and many other Soviet leaders."]

Also present were Kampuchean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Hor Nam Hong and Lao Charge d'Affaires S. Soukhaxen [spelling as received].

General Secretary Le Duan and the other Vietnamese delegates [At this point the radio version adds: "warmly hugged Soviet Party and government leaders. They"] were presented with bouquets of flowers by Soviet young pioneers after a military band struck the national anthems of the two countries, Le Duan and E.K. Ligachev reviewed a guard of honour of the Soviet Army, then a number of Soviet Army units paraded in honour of the Vietnamese guests.

The motorcade carrying the delegation, escorted by motorcycle policemen, progressed to the Kremlin palace along roads lined up with large numbers of cheerful Moscovites waving flags and flowers. [At this point the radio version supplies the passage: "Banners hanging along the roads read: Wishing the fraternal CPSU-CPV cooperation to be increasingly consolidated and developed; Long live the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries; Wishing the fraternal Vietnamese people to score new achievements in their socialist construction; and Long live the unshakable USSR-SRV friendship."]

At the Grand Hall of the Kremlin palace, the delegation was warmly welcomed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who hugged Le Duan and other Vietnamese delegates. [At this point the radio version adds the sentence: "Also present on the Soviet side were Comrades Ligachev, Gromyko, Aliyev, Kuznetsov, Rusakov, and many other leaders."]

Earlier, en route from Hanoi to Moscow the Vietnamese delegation had stopped over in Tashkent, where it was welcomed and seen off at the airport by the highest leaders of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, joined the delegation in Tashkent.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE HAILS SRV-USSR COOPERATION

BK271421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jun 85

[26 June NHAN DAN article: "The Comprehensive and Special Cooperation"]

[Text] Speaking of the workers' struggle in colonial and vassal states 60 years ago, President Ho Chi Minh called the young Soviet Union a reliable friend of colonial and vassal countries. The international relationship between the Soviet people and working peoples of distant countries was established and brought about good results, especially during the struggle of the Vietnamese patriots under the leadership of their vanguard team -- the Communist Party -- for national independence and freedom. President Ho Chi Minh meaningfully said: The Vietnamese and Soviets are fraternal peoples in the great socialist family. Over the past many years, the peoples of our two countries have struggled shoulder to shoulder under the invincible Marxist-Leninist banner for the just cause of nations, freedom, democracy, the victory of socialism, and world peace.

The fatherland of the October Revolution has always struggled closely with Vietnam. During the 1955-57 period, President Ho Chi Minh visited the Soviet Union and held talks with Soviet leaders on cooperation to accelerate and develop the economy of the recently liberated North Vietnam and to consolidate the north, making it a base for the Vietnamese revolution. The results of these talks were manifested in the signing of dozens of agreements between the two countries. The implementation of these agreements gradually turned various plans set forth by the CPV into realities.

It is noteworthy that during the 1953-59 period, North Vietnam, with Soviet assistance, built and put into operation 45 industrial enterprises and projects. The Soviet Union has provided great assistance to Vietnam in training technicians and skilled workers. During the 1955-60 period 1,400 Soviet specialists worked in Vietnam training thousands of skilled Vietnamese workers. During the same period, thousands of young Vietnamese men and women were trained at universities and vocational schools in the Soviet Union. These were initial and very important steps in building the foundations of USSR-SRV cooperation. However, the path of our cooperation is not smooth and simple, because the enemy wants to return the SRV to the stone age and the colonial era. They have created all sorts of obstacles, ranging from rejecting the Vietnamese state's sovereignty to armed provocations in late 1960's.

The U.S. war of aggression against the Vietnamese people obstructed the development of socialist construction. However, it could not stop this undertaking, because during this difficult period the Vietnamese people received wholehearted support from fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. Goods from the Soviet Union were consistently forwarded to Vietnam. These goods were essential not only for strengthening national defense capabilities, but also for economic building during wartime.

Briefly describing USSR-SRV cooperation during the years of struggle against the U.S. aggressors, Comrade Le Duan said: The Vietnamese people have profoundly realized that the achievements of this cooperation have stemmed from the half century of friendship of our two parties and nations.

It is a marvelous achievement, derived from the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist nations, the firm and militant solidarity of the Indochinese people, and the profound sentiments and great support of progressive mankind.

Unifying Vietnam and driving the U.S. neocolonialists out of Indochina created new possibilities for expanding cooperative relations. The treaty of friendship and co-operation and the long-term program for economic and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam have brought about the present large-scale Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in all fields.

In the 1981-85 period, the Soviet Union has increased aid to the SRV by up to 350 percent in comparison to the last 5-year plan. In the past 2 years, commodity trade between the two countries has increased by 71 percent. The Soviet Union is currently helping Vietnam build 23 major economic projects, and design and prepare 50 other projects. Nearly 5,000 Vietnamese students are receiving higher education at 150 schools in the Soviet Union.

It should be noted that in the field of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, along with the constant quantitative development, a new, supplemental type of principled cooperation has emerged, primarily the joint enterprise for oil and natural gas exploration on southern Vietnam's continental shelves, the planting and production of rubber, the expansion of factories operating on a refundable basis, the sending of thousands of Vietnamese workers to the Soviet Union for school and work, and the training of Soviet doctors in the arts of acupuncture by Vietnamese doctors.

It is true that we can be proud of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance. New horizons still lie ahead. Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation will certainly continue to be consolidated and bear fruit, reinforcing the economic potential of both countries and effectively serving the building of socialism and communism in the Soviet Union and Vietnam. This is the path outlined by the two fraternal parties -- the CPSU and the CPV -- the path of comrades who share the same ideal and goal in the struggle for a brilliant future.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS CLOSING MEETING

Statement on Foreign Relations

OW271759 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued the following statement at the closing meeting of its ninth session here today:

Deeply conscious of its responsibility for the maintenance of peace of all nations, the National Assembly (7th legislature) of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at its meeting on June 27, 1985, particularly draws the attention of the world public to the continued tension and complexity of the world situation. The bellicose forces in the United States are pursuing the nuclear arms race, especially in outer space, and opposing by all means peace and the national rights of nations. To struggle for peace is, therefore, a task of paramount importance and urgency of the entire progressive mankind.

The SRV National Assembly declares its full support for the peace initiative of the Soviet Union, especially the important proposals recently made by M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, its warm response to the appeal made on May 7, 1985 by the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the USSR Council of Ministers to all nations, and to the parliaments and governments of all countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, and its full support for the constructive stance of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic weapons as well as for the Soviet Union's recent proposal on the consolidation of peace and security in Asia.

The SRV National Assembly warmly welcomes the appeal made on January 28, 1985 by the heads of state of India, Sweden, Egypt, Tanzania, Mexico and Argentina, considering it a major contribution to world peace.

The SRV National Assembly reaffirms the Vietnamese consistent solidarity with and strong support for the people of the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Arab Palestine, Namibia and the other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are valiantly struggling against imperialism, for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The SRV National Assembly warmly welcomes the current official friendship visit to the Soviet Union by the Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The visit will greatly contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity, fraternal friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the USSR in the interests of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The SRV National Assembly warmly welcomes the great successes won by the Lao and Kampuchean peoples in all fields, economic, military and diplomatic, especially the fraternal Kampuchean people's marvellous revival. The SRV National Assembly highly appreciates the fine results of the official friendship visits to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and president of the State Council; the visits have made a major contribution to the strengthening of the special relationship, militant solidarity and comprehensive co-operation between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the interests of peace in Southeast Asia.

The SRV National Assembly welcomes the official friendship visits to Albania, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union in March and April, 1985, made by the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by its Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho.

The National Assembly reaffirms that the consistent foreign policy of the SRV is peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries throughout the world. The Vietnamese people will resolutely struggle to defend their motherland while sparing no efforts to restore the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

The SRV welcomes the new developments in Southeast Asia along the trend of peaceful dialogue, and is of the view that it is time for the Southeast Asian countries to settle their differences on the basis of equality and respect for each other, free from outside interference in order together to build a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation in consistence with the interests and aspiration of the peoples in the region and of peace in the world.

Communiqué No 4

BK271552 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Communiqué No 4 of the Ninth Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On the morning of 27 June 1985, the National Assembly held a plenary session at the conference hall. Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Phan Anh directed the session.

The National Assembly heard Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court Pham Hung and Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control Tran Le answer questions by National Assembly deputies. Next, the National Assembly approved the penal code of the SRV, a resolution on the implementation of the penal code, and a statement of the SRV National Assembly. At 1200, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho delivered a speech closing the ninth session of the Seventh National Assembly.

CPV ADOPTS INSTRUCTION ON CONTRACT QUOTA SYSTEM

OW271241 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on June 22 adopted an instruction on the improvement of economic management, and perfecting the system of contract quotas of end-products assigned to groups of and individual labourers in the agricultural cooperatives and production collectives. The (?instruction) notes that the new production relations in the countryside have been consolidated and strengthened one step further, the socialist transformation of agriculture in the southern provinces has continued satisfactorily and the development of agricultural production has led to the stabilization of the peasants' life and an increase of food deliveries to the state and of farm produce for export.

The instruction stresses that to improve economic management and perfect the system of contract quotas in agricultural cooperatives, it is necessary to switch the management of cooperatives definitively to socialist economic accounting and business, perfect the contract quota system along with building and strengthening the district level and modifying some state policies regarding the cooperatives. This aims to strongly promote the socialist collective mastery of the cooperatives and co-op members, promote the three revolutions in the countryside, make better use of manpower, land occupations and available technical and material conditions to quickly increase the quantity of food and agricultural products for domestic consumption and export.

The instruction stresses the need to strengthen the material and technical bases of the cooperatives and apply more scientific and technical advances to production. Of particular importance is the building and strengthening of the district level to make it capable of directly and effectively guiding the co-operatives in the district.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF UN CHARTER

BK261544 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The Vietnamese national paper NHAN DAN on Wednesday carries an article marking the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter.

The paper said: 40 years ago, on 26 June 1945, after the German fascist signed the document of surrender and World War II ended in Europe, representatives of 51 countries signed the UN Charter in San Francisco, western United States. On 24 October the same year, the UN Charter came into force after it had been ratified by the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and other countries, giving birth to the United Nations.

The UN Charter's purpose is to maintain peace and international security, develop friendly relations among nations, carry out international cooperation on the settlement of international issues and economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian fields, and on the development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedom rights.

After 40 years of its existing and development, from 51 founder members of the United Nations, today it has 159 members. Among 108 countries which joined the organization since 1946 are 94 Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Particularly, in 1960 when the national liberation movement was gaining momentum, the colonial system was completely collapsed, 17 African countries just gained independence, joined the United Nations. In 1977 Vietnam was the 149th country that joined that international body.

Alongside with the achievements on helping its member countries to develop economy, international economic cooperation, and cultural and social development and humanitarian aid, the United Nations faced many difficulties in realizing its first and foremost tasks, that is to maintain peace and international security. It has not yet solved effectively real issues on disarmament, the prevention of the arms race, and the warding off of the danger of a nuclear war.

The United States and some western countries always try to sabotage progressive and positive ideology of the United Nations. During many past years, the United States capitalized on its majority of the United Nations and turned this international organization into a voting machine. The United States misused the United Nations to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, such as Korea in 1950 and Congo in 1961. The United Nations kept silence at the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam. It used its veto right to delay the admission of some progressive countries into the United Nations.

In recent years, the United Nations continued to commit new mistakes in the Kampuchea and Afghanistan issues and was impotent in the U.S. invasion of Grenada and Britain's aggression of Malvinas.

Reality over the past 4 decades showed that many important events in the lives of the world people took place outside of the United Nations framework. The UN's effectiveness was reduced. The principles and provisions of the UN Charter have not been respected and even misused. Thousands of meetings and hundreds of resolutions on the Palestine, Namibia, Apartheid, and other international issues have not been implemented.

In the present situation in which the balance of forces is further in favor of the struggle against imperialism for the defense of national independence, the socialist and many nonaligned countries who shared the same goal in this struggle are playing important roles at the United Nations. Surely they will push this international body forward on the positive and progressive direction, preventing wrongdoing and trespassing of U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries.

In conclusion, NHAN DAN quoted the statement made by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, who called for a strict respect for the UN Charter to strengthen world peace and security and exercise human rights in the whole world.

NHAN DAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

BK271354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[NHAN DAN 27 June editorial: "Improve Economic Management, Perfect Product Contracts in Agriculture"]

[Text] The question of product contracts has emerged from the management of cooperatives and production collectives in the past few years. Although this is not the entire question of managerial control of cooperatives, it is still an important change that creates a new perspective of other tasks such as planning, labor management, and financial management. At the same time, the other aspects of economic management serve as premises for correctly implementing product contracts.

The implementation of product contracts with individual workers and groups of workers in agriculture is to develop vigorously the collective mastery of cooperatives, production collectives and their members, and to carry out simultaneously the three revolutions in the countryside. This is a rational form of labor organization linking the income of workers and their families to finished products. If we correctly implement the system of product contracts, the joint enterprise by the state, families, and collectives on each plot of contracted ricefield will create an integrated strength. For this reason, product contracts which are broadly applied in cooperatives to many trades and jobs, constitute the motive that accelerates agricultural production -- especially the development of grain production -- and helps fulfill the task of completing the socialist transformation of agriculture.

The process of implementing product contracts in cooperatives and production collectives is at the same time the process of renovating step by step the managerial task and the planning scope and method in primary production installations. Moreover, it bears some effect on the economic management control of the state, and the district level over cooperatives, abolishes bureaucratism and subsidization, implements socialist accounting and business, and gradually advances agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

Along with the many units where the new contract system has been satisfactorily implemented, there are still some units that have failed to carry out this system well, and to rationalize the structure of their production. The prevailing shortcoming is that after contracts are awarded, the authorities in some localities have failed to closely control their implementation and to vigorously develop the strength of the material and technical bases on hand so as to lend a hand to contractors. The problem of stockpiled products is also prevailing, thus making the funds for expanding and recycling production for social welfare in many cooperatives a mere formality.

The party Central Committee Secretariat has issued a directive on the improvement of economic management and the perfection of the system of finished product contracts with individual workers and groups of workers in cooperatives and production collectives in order to make everyone realize more clearly the relations between the product contracts in agriculture and the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution so that good points can be developed and shortcomings be corrected in the implementation of product contracts. This will increasingly consolidate cooperatives and production collectives in close connection with the strengthening of material and technical bases and the application of technological innovations to develop production at a more rapid pace. The complete shifting of the task of managing cooperatives to socialist accounting and business and the perfection of the product contract system requires that we vigorously develop the collective mastery of cooperatives and production collectives and their members.

We must simultaneously accelerate the three revolutions in rural areas, better use labor, land, water surface, forestry work, technical bases on hand; constantly consolidate the socialist production relations in rural areas; increase the material and technical bases of cooperatives and production collectives; and strengthen the district level.

Every cooperative and production collective must carry out the orientations of specialized crop cultivation and comprehensive business and abolish the system of centralism, bureaucratism, and subsidization. Each cooperation should enhance the initiative of basic units, tighten control over the lands and the chief means of production costs, improve planning, and practice economic accounting in accordance with the branches and trades in order to carry out production and business with productivity, quality, and ever-increasing efficiency. It is necessary to broaden the application of product contracts for the various branches and trades, crop cultivation, and livestock breeding.

The work activities to be carried out by the collective must be determined in accordance with the availability of material-technical bases and the population distribution in each locality, and mechanical duplication should be avoided in this regard. However, since such work activities are very important and involve the use of existing material-technical bases and the bases of the biological revolution and the application of intensive crop cultivation techniques, each cooperative and production collective must firmly grasp and closely direct these activities and combine them with the activities performed by each family so as to create a new strength for increasing agricultural production output. To neglect the activities performed by the collective and to relax control over the specialized units is tantamount to turning the inherently rational division of labor and cooperation under the collectivized production system into single-family production, and this will limit successes.

The production output contracted by each family is related to the income and distribution system of the cooperative as a whole. Failing to collect the contracted products will upset distribution within the cooperative or greatly reduce the collective funds that are needed for expanded reproduction in the next crop season. To ensure full collection of contracted products, attention must be paid to directing contract work right from the start. Work must be contracted out to the right persons and in accordance with the capability of each individual; contract quotas must be set rationally; good coordination must be effected; and assistance must be given to enable everyone to overfulfill contract quotas. Helping everyone overfulfill contract quotas constitutes the most important condition for collecting the contracted products. Persons with fairly high crop production output must be prevented from deliberately failing to deliver the contracted products to the cooperative or production collective. By exemplarily delivering their products, party cadres and members will create conditions for the cooperatives and production collectives to fully collect the contracted products.

By enhancing the sense of responsibility, the professional ability, and revolutionary ethics of managerial cadres, we will create favorable conditions for satisfactorily directing cooperatives and production collectives, thus enabling the collectivized production units to correctly apply the product contract system and advance agricultural production. By basing remunerations of managerial and production unit cadres on the performance of the cooperative or production unit and on the number of families overfulfilling contract quotas and delivering products in full and on schedule, cadres will be encouraged to pay more attention to the managerial efficiency of each cooperative and production collective; and this will help develop agricultural production at a rapid, vigorous, and steady rate.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

Condemns TWA Hijacking

BK280754 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Speaking to newsmen in his weekly press conference at Pejambon, Jakarta, this afternoon, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made it clear that Indonesia condemns air piracy, hostage taking, and murder committed by any parties for whatever reasons since these actions are against humanity and international law. The foreign minister, who read out the Indonesian Government's official statement, went on to express the government's concern over the hijacking of a U.S.-owned TWA airliner and demand that all the hostages be released.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] Indonesia is deeply concerned over the recent increasing frequency of air piracy, including the one involving the TWA airliner. As a result, innocent people have become victims. Hijackings and the taking of innocent hostages are obviously against the principles of humanity and international law. Consequently, we demand that the hostages be released immediately. However, this does not negate the fact that Israeli action in Lebanon is also clearly against the principles of international law and humanity -- particularly the Israeli detention of Lebanese citizens in Israel. [Passage indistinct] I think that what is necessary now is for all parties concerned to exercise patience and restraint in finding an immediate solution not just to prevent further suffering but also to prevent the situation from becoming uncontrollable. [end recording]

In the statement, Minister Mokhtar stressed the importance of settling the Middle East issue immediately in addition to enhancing various security measures -- national and international -- to guarantee international flight.

Answering questions on a European Parliament resolution in connection with the execution of several persons involved in the 30 September Movement of the Indonesian Communist Party [PKI], the minister denied that the government has ignored the condemned applications for clemency. The government has always considered the applications in accordance with procedures in force. It is up to the president to approve or reject an application for clemency after listening to considerations from the attorney general, the chairman of the Supreme Court, and the justice minister. Those who have their applications rejected must accordingly serve the sentences given them by the judges. In this regard, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the execution of those involved in the PKI 30 September Movement involves legal procedures and not human rights issues.

Discusses PKI Executions

HK281012 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Jakarta, June 28 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today gave strong indications that the executions of four former Indonesian Communist leaders would go ahead despite international appeals and protests.

"I think public pressure is the last thing if you want to help these people," Mr Mokhtar said at a weekly press briefing. "If people wanted to help, it should have been before not after their appeals for clemency had been rejected by the president." The foreign minister also said he considered the matter "a legal issue and not a human rights issue."

Diplomatic sources have said the government was preparing to execute Ruslan Widjaya Sastra, formally the sixth highest ranking man in the Communist Party and three east Javanese party leaders -- Gatot Sutarjo, Joko Utung and Rustomo. All four have had their appeals for clemency turned down by President Suharto.

On May 15th a firing squad on an island near Jakarta executed Mohamad Munir, the last head of the workers' union and a member of the party's politburo. Munir, like the others, had been in jail for 17 years.

The European Parliament strongly criticized the execution and early this month the Dutch and Australian Governments appealed to Indonesia not to carry out further executions of former Communist leaders.

OFFICIAL TO EXPLAIN PKI EXECUTIONS IN BRUSSELS

BK271153 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] President Suharto has approved the trip by an Indonesian parliamentary delegation -- as part of an ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization delegation -- for a European Parliament meeting scheduled for Brussels, Belgium, 8-12 July, House Speaker Amir Makhmud and Vice House Speaker Kharis Suhud told newsmen after consultations with President Suharto at Cendana Mansion, Jakarta, this morning.

The Indonesian parliamentary delegation led by Kharis Suhud will leave for Brussels on 3 July. At the meeting, Kharis Suhud will explain the death sentences imposed on Indonesian Communist Party [PKI] leaders in response to a resolution presented by the European Parliament.

House Speaker Amir Makhmud said that, inasmuch as under the principles of independence our country has the right to deal with its own internal affairs without external interference; the cases of the PKI rebels should not be overlooked.

Meanwhile, Vice House Speaker Kharis Suhud said that the resolution adopted by the European Parliament condemns the execution of PKI leaders and demands that the executions of others under sentence of death be halted. Indonesia, as a country practicing the rule of law, has based the sentences on the law in force in Indonesia. As a sovereign state, Indonesia does not want foreigners to interfere in its internal affairs, nor will it interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. As a Pancasila state, Indonesia still has a humanitarian concern for condemned PKI leaders who have changed their attitude while awaiting execution. In this regard, the government is ready to commute their sentences in response to their applications for clemency. For example, Dr Subandrio [former first deputy premier and foreign minister] and Omar Dhani [former Air Force commander] have been granted clemency. Kharis Suhud added that the data on which the European Parliament resolution was based were not objective. The European Parliament should not have collected the data from only one party but rather from various parties, particularly Indonesia.

Amir Makhmud and Kharis Suhud also told the president that two draft bills -- the draft bill on the Supreme Court and the draft bill on general justice -- will be discussed by the House of Representatives during its upcoming session after 16 August 1985.

MALAYSIAFOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN VISIT

BK271019 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tues. -- Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen called on Malaysian entrepreneurs to establish direct trade relations with businessmen from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and the German Democratic Republic as "business opportunities abound" in these countries. He said the private sector in Malaysia should take advantage of the tremendous business opportunities for the transfer of technology and joint ventures. "In establishing business relations with any of these countries, our people must be aggressive. As far as the Government is concerned, there is no problem because our policy is that we can no longer depend on political contact. Bilateral relations must be on a stronger foundation such as trade and economic co-operation," he told a press conference at Wisma Putra. He visited the four countries early this month.

Tengku Rithauddeen further said Malaysia's policy as a non-aligned nation was to cultivate relations for mutual benefit with other countries regardless of their political or economic system. He said the response from the four countries to invest in Malaysia appeared favourable. Portugal, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic are particularly interested in Malaysia's palm oil.

Tengku Rithauddeen said besides discussions on bilateral relations, trade and economic cooperation, political issues such as Antarctica, Kampuchea and dadah [narcotics] figured prominently in talks with his European counterparts. On the question of Antarctica, he said the countries remained unsympathetic to Malaysia's concept of "a common heritage of mankind." "I have explained to the leaders of the countries Malaysia's stand on the need for a 'one for all and all for one' spirit which is now lacking. I have explained that Malaysia's proposal is not confrontational but peaceful. I have impressed upon them that the wealth in Antarctica should be shared by all, including the developing countries. It is not the exclusive right of rich countries which can afford to undertake research." On Kampuchea, Tengku Rithauddeen said Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic did not support Malaysia's stand on the issue. He also raised the issue of dadah with his European counterparts and called for international co-operation to fight the problem.

RESTRICTIONS EASED ON BUSINESS TRAVEL TO CHINA

BK271003 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tues. -- The Government has relaxed certain restrictions on travel to China, designed to facilitate and improve trade and economic ties with the country, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said today. Bilateral relations in general will, however, remain on a Government-to-Government level and current restrictions on social visits will still be in force. He confirmed that the Cabinet had on June 6 discussed a paper on relations with China and that the Cabinet had agreed to the relaxations in an effort to take advantage of China's modernisation programmes.

He was speaking to newsmen after presenting cheques for the African Famine Relief Fund on behalf of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society to the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross at the Prime Minister's Department.

Officials said the relaxation came in the form of a new category of visits to China -- economically beneficial visits. Under this category, the age restriction of above 30 is removed for "bona fide" businessmen. Presently, those below 30 are not allowed to travel to China for whatever purposes. However, such businessmen will still have to give two weeks' notice before making the visits to the relevant ministries.

The Cabinet paper consisting of recommendations by the Interministerial Committee, set up last year to deal with the general question of how to increase Malaysia-China trade without jeopardising Malaysia's security and national unity, was presented by Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

SINGAPORE

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS HIJACKING OF TWA PLANE

BK261503 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The Singapore Government has condemned the hijacking of Trans World Airlines flight 847 on the 14th of this month. As a signatory to the convention of the question of unlawful seizure of aircraft and the convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation, Singapore believes that such acts jeopardize the safety of persons and property. They also seriously affect the operation of all services, and undermine confidence in the safety of civil aviation.

A Foreign Ministry statement says Singapore is particularly concerned over the taking of hostages for political ends. Singapore appeals to those holding them to follow up their release of some hostage by freeing [words indistinct] those still held captive.

U.S., INDIAN EMBASSIES GUARDED 'ROUND-THE-CLOCK'

HK280748 Hong Kong AFP in English 0727 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, June 28 (AFP) -- A bomb threat yesterday forced a state-owned Malaysian Airline System (MAS) flight to Madras to return here 30 minutes after take-off, press reports said today. The plane, a Boeing 747 with 387 people on board, was over the northern tip of Sumatra when the airport control tower received a call at 10.38 A.M. (0238 GMT) from a man who claimed that "a bomb is planted aboard a Madras flight." The plane returned to Kuala Lumpur International Airport and police, airport security officers and a bomb disposal unit searched the aircraft and luggage before declaring the plane safe two hours later.

In Singapore, meanwhile, a Singapore Airlines (SIA) flight to Madras was held up and passengers ordered off the plane yesterday after baggage security officers found a suitcase that was unaccounted for at the time of loading. The passengers were then made to identify their baggage, and it was discovered that a woman passenger had sent the suitcase without tagging it and paying excess baggage charges, an SIA spokesman said. The flight left after a delay of nearly two hours, he added.

In a separate incident today, the Air India reservation office in Singapore's business and banking street of Shenton Way received a phone call saying a bomb had been planted there. But security checks around the building found nothing, Air India said. Meanwhile, amid reports here that two suspected Sikh militants sought by the U.S. Government might have slipped into Manila and Bangkok, the government since yesterday has ordered a round-the-clock police guard for the Indian High Commission building and for the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. ambassador's residence. A senior police spokesman said that the government was merely taking precautions. The embassies declined to comment on whether they had received any threat.

MARCOS DENIES PROPERTY PURCHASES IN U.S.

HK271357 Hong Kong AFP in English 1320 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 27 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife Imelda today denied having purchased any properties in the United States after a newspaper named the couple as topping a long list of prominent Filipino property-holders there.

The presidential palace issued a brief denial statement sent earlier to the California-based MERCURY NEWS, which recently named the Marcoses, Filipino public officials, businessmen and presidential cronies as "owners of multimillion dollar properties and businesses in the United States." The statement added that it was the government's policy on overseas investments that "so long as the acquisitions are legal, nobody can question the owners' right to these properties."

The other prominent Filipinos named included Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, and businessmen friends of the president, Roberto Benedicto, Ricardo Silverio and Rodolfo Cuenca.

The BUSINESS DAY newspaper here extensively quoted the U.S. daily's three-part report saying that Mrs. Marcos had invested in New York real estate.

The MERCURY NEWS cited a lawsuit filed by a supposed former partner of hers in an estate known as Lindenmere in Central Moriches, N.Y., purchased in 1980. It said the estate was held in the name of a Netherlands Antilles corporation and Anchor Holdings N.V., a firm allegedly controlled by Mrs. Marcos.

The MERCURY NEWS also reportedly found out from New Jersey police that the Marcos family used a home on 13 acres (5.2 hectares) in Princeton, noting that their investments were mostly on the east coast, where critics of the Philippines are fairly quiet. A large Filipino community, including many self-exiled oppositionists, live in the U.S. west coast.

BUSINESS DAY said the court suit against Mrs. Marcos alleged that "she does business in New York state systematically and continuously and that her activities include extensive real estate purchasing, improving, developing and managing."

Mrs. Marcos and several partners "use agents and monies to keep hidden her personal involvement in the transactions," the suit filed against Mrs. Marcos in New York last year reportedly said. The U.S. daily also reportedly said most of the Filipino transactions were "handled through offshore corporations or designated agents."

"The extent of the capital flight is causing increased concern among U.S. officials, a worry that the faltering Philippine economy could help topple the Marcos government, which plays host to key U.S. military bases," MERCURY NEWS reportedly commented.

Property holdings of other Filipinos listed included:

-- A 1.8 million dollar home and a condominium in San Francisco owned by Defense Minister Enrile, who acknowledged them and said the properties were bought when the economy of the Philippines was not as bad as today.

-- A 925,000 dollar mansion allegedly owned by Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, who denied the report.

-- The California Overseas Bank allegedly controlled by sugar baron Roberto Benedicto, who reportedly did not respond to inquiries by the MERCURY NEWS.

-- A house and apartment owned by Nemesio Yabut, mayor of Makati, the Philippines' financial hub, who reportedly said he did nothing illegal.

-- A million-dollar mansion and three sugar refineries bought for 11.3 million dollars by banana magnate Antonio Floirendo.

-- A house and jewelry store and a sugar refinery in California allegedly owned by Eduardo Cojuangco, head of the Philippines' top manufacturing firm San Miguel Corp.

The BUSINESS DAY story based on the MERCURY NEWS report was the first detailed listing here of high-priced properties allegedly owned by the Marcoses and other prominent Filipinos. Philippine opposition leader Salvador Laurel today described the reported property acquisitions of the Marcoses as "ill-gotten wealth."

In a statement, the president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), the country's largest opposition party, denounced the Marcoses for the alleged holdings. Mr. Laurel said the Filipino people had "every right to know the truth behind these scandalous acquisitions," and alleged that the reported properties were "merely the tip of an iceberg." He said "future generations will be paying for the ill-gotten wealth that a privileged few have amassed."

Mr. Laurel was recently chosen as the Unido's bet to challenge President Marcos in the presidential elections set for 1987.

MARCOS PREDICTS WIN OVER INSURGENTS WITHIN YEAR

OW261235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 26 KYODO -- President Ferdinand Marcos said Wednesday that the Philippine Government would win its internal war against communist insurgency within one year without help from foreign troops. In a live radio interview, Marcos said more helicopters, artillery, armored personnel carriers and troops were being sent to critical areas, such as the sugar-growing province of Negros Occidental, where the military has suffered severe setbacks amid worsening economic depression.

Marcos said the New People's Army (NPA), military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), "is now on the run." He said the military had "recovered the initiative by overrunning several NPA camps" in the nation's two biggest islands, Luzon and Mindanao, in the past few weeks. He said the NPA would not achieve its declared timetable of reaching a "strategic stalemate," or balance of power, with the Philippine Armed Forces within five years. "Just give us one year and we will finish the war," Marcos said. He added: "We will never use foreign troops to fight an internal war."

Anchormen of several radio stations in the privately-owned Iloilo-based Bomba Radio Network, who questioned Marcos for 30 minutes, did not press for specific details on whether Marcos planned to change official tactics.

Marcos' claim that he will end the war within a year is the most optimistic government statement so far. The government previously claimed merely that insurgency was under control.

United States Government and congressional experts have recently sounded public warnings that the NPA may match Philippine military strength in as little as three years from now, thus threatening Philippine national stability.

The Communist Party of the Philippines formed the NPA in 1969, announcing it would engage in armed struggle against "the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

Many Philippine opposition leaders claim insurgency is gaining public support extremely fast due to inflation and unemployment.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile recently warned that anti-government guerrillas may expand into the cities from their traditional rural base. The military has been reporting an increasing in clashes between troops and armed guerrillas.

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY PUBLISHED

HK280141 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Jun 85 p 6

["Text of Executive Order No 1033"]

[Text] Declaring the policy of the Philippine Government providing the specific measures to enhance or strengthen the efforts to implement the recovery program and removing the obstacles thereto.

Whereas, the international economic situation remains fragile as indicated in the slow process of economic recovery even in developed countries, and the existence of serious external debt problems in many developing countries;

Whereas, the Philippines is in the process of implementing an economic recovery program while at the same time coping with a global environment of fierce competition, including but not limited to increasing protectionism, reduced flow of development assistance, and low commodity export prices;

Whereas, there is an urgent need to restore and strengthen the international financial community's confidence in the Philippine economy so that the current economic adjustment program can be carried out with vigor;

Whereas, in the course of economic recovery it is paramount to raise productivity and efficiency in the agricultural, industrial and services sectors, and to stem any declines in such productivity and efficiency that may have already occurred;

Whereas, the attainment of economic recovery with the least burden to society makes it imperative to invigorate programs addressed to the restructuring of agriculture, industry and services to make them more internationally competitive, export-oriented and effective in creating productive employment;

Whereas, any disruption in the production process will hamper government efforts to ensure price stability and restore a financial environment favorable to the generation of investments, creation of livelihood opportunities, and rise in incomes and wages;

Whereas, doubts are being expressed by the industrial sector about the capability of present laws and institutions to maintain industrial peace and this has been due to the increase in the percentage of strikes compared to previous years;

Whereas, it is now necessary to add to existing provisions of the labor laws the creation of a presidential council for solving the problems of both management and labor in relation to the economic recovery program. This should include a study of and the solutions of the causes of strikes, as well as a study of the efforts of the tripartite sector by bringing various elements that have to cooperate to bring about the success of the program. This project, however, shall include the other problem that involves infiltration of both management and trade unions by subversives and various elements which have their own objectives adverse to the pursuit of the economic recovery program.

Now, therefore, I Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby create a Presidential Council for National Economic Recovery.

Section 1: The council shall be composed of the following:

Chairman: The prime minister

Members: the minister of trade and industry
the minister of labor and employment
the minister of national defense
the minister of justice
the minister of local governments
the minister of the budget and management

The Office of Media Affairs, National Economic Development Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Food shall serve as support ministries.

Section 2: The council shall have the basic function of developing and implementing policy that will promote industry peace and productivity upon approval of the president.

The council shall have the following additional functions:

- (a) To integrate and harness the efforts of the tripartite sectors -- government, workers and employers towards the promotion of industrial and agrarian peace and stability as an essential element of development;
- (b) To respond to the causes and factors of labor and agrarian unrest through the application of agreed methods, collective bargaining as well as innovative and indigenous approaches in the prevention and settlement of labor disputes;
- (c) To promote national development through the participation of the tripartite sectors in the formulation and implementation of appropriate plans and programs;
- (d) To hold regular meetings for the purpose of formulating plans for carrying out the objectives of the council;
- (e) To convoke national and regional tripartite conferences and other meetings to gather views and recommendations in identifying the causes of industrial and agrarian unrest and remedial measures that should be taken;

(f) To coordinate with all agencies of the government and employers' and workers' organizations in the formulation and implementation of measures designed to attain maximum productivity in an environment which assures of peace, stability and justice;

(g) To prepare the necessary budget to implement its plans and programs and to provide for its operational expenses to be drawn from the respective appropriations of the six-member ministries;

(h) To submit periodic reports to the president, the cabinet and the Batasang Pambansa on the projects and programs of the Council.

Section 3. Upon recommendation of the cabinet, the council will determine which areas or sectors shall be accorded special, speedy and full attention in the exercise of its powers;

Section 4. The council can call on any agency of the government, including the military, in the exercise of its functions;

Section 5. This executive order shall take effect upon its approval.

Done in the city of Manila, this day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-five.

(Sgd.) Ferdinand E. Marcos

President

Republic of the Philippines

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AQUINO MURDER PROBE

New Witness Surfaces

HK280414 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The public coordinator of the defunct Agrava fact-finding board yesterday revealed there is a new eyewitness to the assassination of Former Senator Benigno Aquino. Lawyer Bienvenido Tan, in a speech before the Makati Business Club yesterday, said he would like everybody to know that there is an available witness who is being interviewed. Tan added that if the tanodbayan feels that the witness is credible, he will be presented. He said the new witness, a businessman, has already met with some members of the defunct probe body's legal panel. Tan also said the account of the new witness supports the testimony of Rebecca Quijano said she saw a metrocom soldier shoot Aquino at the emergency stairway of the China Airlines plane. Contacted for confirmation, Dean Andres Narvaza, general counsel of the defunct Agrava board, said the eyewitness presented himself to him last month.

In a related development, Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras said he would not wish to lend himself to what may turn out to be another trial by publicity. Minister Aspiras made the statement when asked to comment on the manifestation of private prosecutor Lupino Lazaro before the tanodbayan. In his manifestation, Lazaro formally asked the tanodbayan to look into the probable implication of two cabinet ministers and two generals in the assassination of the former senator.

Judges Urged To Step Down

HK261431 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 26 (AFP) -- A prosecutor today formally urged the three judges hearing the Benigno Aquino murder case to quit the case for allegedly trying to rush the trial and prematurely preparing a verdict. It was the first such challenge to the court since the trial of the opposition leader's murder began in February.

Lupino Lazaro, who represents the family of a slain gangster the military named as Mr Aquino's assassin at Manila airport on Aug. 21, 1983, today accused the tribunal in a motion of having a "pre-conceived decision."

"It is respectively, but strongly prayed that the presiding justice and the two associate justices ... disqualify themselves from hearing and trying these cases in order to prevent a miscarriage of justice," Mr Lazaro said.

Mr Lazaro is a deputized member of the prosecution panel, which contends that a soldier shot Mr Aquino and that Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver and 25 other accused were part of a conspiracy to kill him.

The prosecution holds that Rolando Galman, whose family Mr Lazaro represents, was a murdered scapegoat. All 26 accused are also on trial for the Galman slaying.

The prosecution and defense, in an unprecedented display of agreement, yesterday criticized the court and demanded a postponement until the court resolved two vital issues.

The two issues were the court's decision to throw out the main evidence against Gen Ver and seven others charged as accessories, which is on appeal by the prosecution, and motion for one of the associate justices to step down for allegedly favoring the defense. The defense was to start presenting its witnesses yesterday but refused to do so until after the issues were settled. The court postponed the trial for a week.

Mr Lazaro zeroed in yesterday and today on presiding justice Manuel Pamaran's remark in court that "the most important thing here is the, shall we say, decision of the case." The justice made the statement as he was insisting on pushing through with the trial despite objections from both sides that it may be irregular.

In his motion today, Mr Lazaro said he was "shocked and deeply disturbed over the court's reckless revelation of its inner thoughts," and that it could mean that the court had decided whom to convict and whom it acquit.

Cabinet Involvement Claimed

HK271111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Manila, June 27 (AFP) -- A prosecutor in the Benigno Aquino murder trial today sought a probe into what he claimed to be the possible involvement of two cabinet ministers, the Philippine Air Force chief and another official in the opposition leader's slaying. Lupino Lazaro, lawyer of the family of a slain gangster named by the military as Mr Aquino's assassin, said in a motion to the chief state prosecutor in the case that the officials were monitoring Mr Aquino's fatal return from self-exile.

Mr Lazaro, a deputized prosecutor in the trial, urged chief prosecutor Manuel Herrera to investigate Information Minister Gregorio Cendana, Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras, Air Force chief Major General Vincente Piccio and Bureau of Air Transportation chief Gabriel Singson.

The officials could no be reached for comment today.

Mr Aquino was shot dead at Manila airport on August 21, 1983 while under military escort. Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others are on trial for an alleged military conspiracy behind the assassination.

Mr Lazaro cited the testimony of an Air Force official, Brigadier General Avelino America, who told a citizens' probe board that the four officials were closeted at an Air Force base near the airport monitoring Mr Aquino's arrival. The group allegedly dispersed silently two minutes after Mr Aquino was shot. Mr Lazaro said their behavior was "highly suspicious."

MARCOS PROMOTES 25 NEW GENERAL AND COMMODORES

HK271155 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The country now has 98 generals in active service. This came after President Marcos promoted today 25 new generals and commodores. Records at the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo show that there are only 30 general extendees. One of them, Brigadier General Cirilo (Protesta), chief of staff of the Philippine Army, is due to retire this year. This will bring to 97 the total number of generals if no other promotion is made by the president.

Among those promoted to brigadier general effective today were Colonels Protacio Laroya of the Philippine Constabulary, Pompeyo Vasquez of the Air Force, Feliciano Amano of the Army and Jose Paez of the Marines. Promoted to commodore were Captains Jose (Antonan), Serapio (Pagkat), Emerson Pangan and Alfredo Romualdez.

It was one of the biggest batch of promotions made by the president on ranking military officers.

MILITARY ATTRIBUTES DEATHS OF 17 TO NPA

HK280340 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Communist NPA rebels killed 17 people, including a municipal secretary and a policeman in the past 4 days in Mindanao and northern Luzon. The military said the policeman, two militiamen, and two women were killed by members of the NPA's Sparrow Unit in Pagadian City.

Eleven people from the towns of Dumalinao, Pitogo, and Dimataling in Zamboanga del Sur were also killed by the NPA for refusing to give financial aid to the rebels. The slain municipal secretary was Nelson Glabia of Sanchez Mira in Cagayan.

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